

PARSON FRANCIS HAS VARIEGATED PAST HISTORY

Expelled in Disgrace
From Colorado Congregational Church.

TRIED IN OHIO FOR GRAVE CHARGE

Servant Girl Charging Betrayal,
Jury First Failed to Agree;
Then Convicted Him, but
Case Dropped When
New Trial Was
Granted.

From newspaper files stained with age, members of Third Christian Church who voted on Sunday to expel their pastor, Rev. David R. Francis, brought forth yesterday a record of court proceedings in which the deposed minister figured as defendant.

In the pages of the Advance, the weekly publication of the Congregational Church, they read that Rev. David R. Francis was expelled in disgrace from the Congregational Church of Trinidad, Col.

In the District Register, of Trenton, O., they found many names devoted to the first and second trials of Francis, charged with a grave offense. The jury failed to agree in the first trial, though a member of the panel was quoted as saying that it stood nine to three for conviction. On the second trial he was convicted, but there was a motion for a new trial, which was granted by Judge A. S. Blair, of this city, ending the case.

Tends to First Fight.
While the church people have been engaged on the question of the minister's guilt, the charge which resulted in his dismissal on Sunday, the matter has created so much bitterness that a personal encounter resulted on Wednesday night between Rev. Francis and a member of the church, Mr. J. H. Inge, husband of the woman Francis was accused of kidnapping. Mr. Inge, who said to have criticized the manner in which the affair was handled, was told that he was not to be taken into consideration.

For several days the Northside Baptist Church, of Highland Park, has been advertising a lecture to be delivered there tonight by Mr. Francis. The subject is "Ben Hur and the Bible." Rev. S. H. Thompson, pastor of Northside Baptist, said last night that the lecture had not been called off that so far as his congregation knows the charges against Mr. Francis have not been proved, and there was some hostility about taking action under these circumstances.

It is not likely, however, that Mr. Francis will lecture in view of the evidence from Trinidad and Trenton, even if he should desire to fill the churches. The whole thing has been so distressing to members of Third Christian Church that they are anxious to forget it. The friends who have stood by the minister were indignant yesterday when informed that he had been tried in the courts of other States; they said frankly that they did not believe it, and that they would not believe it until the trial was over.

Continued on Seventh Page.

NEW LEAF IS TURNED IN STORY OF SUGAR

Senate Committee Hears Details
of Campaign for Removal
of Duty.

LOWRY IS CHIEF WITNESS

Denies That He Heads "Lobby,"
but Works on "Primary"

Washington, June 19.—The Senate committee in pursuit of "the lobby" turned over a new leaf in the story of sugar to-day and heard the details of the nation-wide and long-continued campaign the advocates of free sugar made to remove the duty on that article.

Frank C. Lowry, sales agent of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, president and organizer of the "Committee of Wholesale Grocers," wrote the free sugar chapter for the committee, while Senator Cummings acted as guide through the smoke of the battle of arguments, and Senators Nelson and Walsh lent their assistance when the issues seemed to become obscured.

To-night the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair. The three Democratic members will be required to attend the Democratic caucus on the tariff bill which begins to-morrow, and Chairman Overman did not know when the hearings would be resumed.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board of directors, had not been summoned to appear to-night, and his subpoena may not be served until the inquiry is taken up again.

HERMITAGE SITE STRONGLY URGED BY MERCHANTS

Broad Street Business
Men Ask Council for
Uptown Station.

OTHERS INDORSE DOWNTOWN PLAN

Engineers Differ as to Cost of
Fifteenth and Main Terminal.
Same Ground Covered by
Men on Opposing Sides.
To Make Report
Soon.

Representatives of Broad Street merchants threw new spirit into the union station controversy when they appeared before the joint committee of the City Council last night and presented arguments against the location downtown, and reasons why the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad station, on the Hermitage site, would be advantageous. Delegations from other business organizations appeared with resolutions favoring Fifteenth and Main Streets.

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Refers to Congestion.
Urging that it is of no advantage to a city to have transients changing trains within the same building, George M. D. Blair, speaking for the Broad Street merchants, declared that the growing congestion of lower Main Street, the fact that the current converging of all passenger traffic at Fifteenth Street as to present a problem of rapid distribution of traffic, and the impossibility of solution, congestion is the one evil problem which all large cities are now striving to avoid, he said, and to deliberately concentrate business and traffic in the congested Main Street would be foolhardy on the part of the city.

Samuel Cohen stated that he was opposed to a union station on principle, saying it was not good for the city to make it possible for through passengers to be whisked in and out of the corporation limits without leaving the train shed. He called attention to the fact that the opening of the new Mayo Bridge will cause further congestion at Fifteenth Street.

Would Cause Congestion.
The Board Street merchants placed their objections to the downtown site before the committee in the following form: "We, the undersigned merchants and property owners of Broad Street request the committee to oppose a new passenger station on Main and Fifteenth Streets, and ask that a modern passenger station be erected on Broad Street."

Continued on Second Page.

BANKERS ARRAIGN PARTS OF STATE'S TAXING SYSTEM

Striking Statement of
Case by President
McAdams.

REPORT SUGGESTS REMEDIAL PLAN

Attorney of Association Thinks
Reform Will Be Forthcoming
at Next Session of Legislature—Senator Owen Fails
to Appear, and C. A.
Pugsley Makes Address.

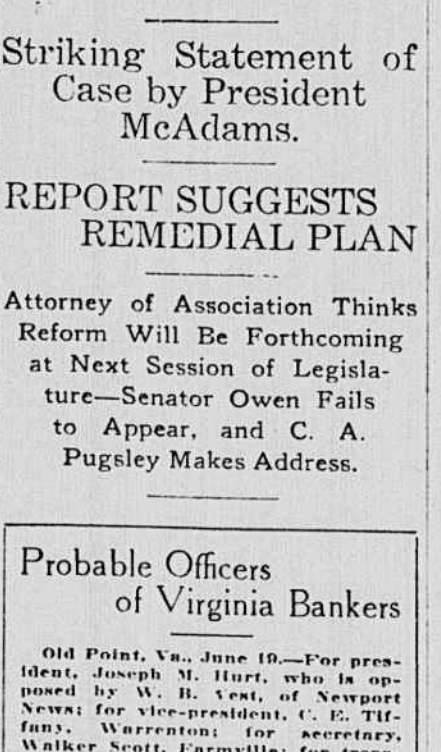
Old Point, Va., June 19.—For president, Joseph M. Hurt, who is proposed by W. B. Vest, of Newport News, for vice-president, C. E. Tiffney, Warrenton, for secretary, Walker Scott, Farmington, and treasurer, Julien H. Hill, Richmond.

Unless the foremen miss their mark, this is the crew that will be elected to-morrow afternoon to steer the Virginia Bankers' Association through the ensuing year. It has the approval of three-fourths of the delegates who are willing to talk election, and is commonly accepted to-night as the official slate.

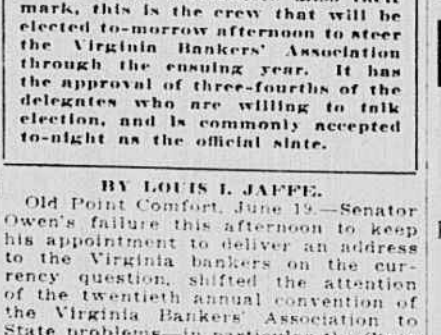
BY LOUIS L. JAFFE.
Old Point Comfort, June 19.—Senator Owen's failure this afternoon to keep his appointment to deliver an address to the Virginia Bankers' Association, the twenty-second annual convention of the Virginia Bankers' Association to State problems—in particular the State taxes on individual and savings deposits and bank stock.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Candidates for President of Bankers Association



JOSEPH M. HURT,
Cashier Citizens Bank, of Blackstone.



W. B. VEST,
Cashier Citizens and Marine Bank, Newport News.

EMULATES DEED OF SUFFRAGETTE

Harold Hewitt Brings Down
Horse in Race for Ascot
Gold Cup.

WILL PAY WITH HIS LIFE CLUB FOR OTHER NATIONALS

Sustains Fractured Skull, and
Now Lies Dying in
Hospital.

Ascot, Eng., June 19.—The race for the Ascot gold cup, one of the most coveted prizes of the English turf, was marred to-day by an incident similar to that which brought the King's horse down in the Derby, when Emily Whittington sought and found death in the cause of the militant suffragette. In this case it was a man, Harold Hewitt, who emulated Miss Davidson's feat.

According to the Ascot police, Hewitt was not connected with the suffragette movement, but was of unsound mind and of a type peculiarly liable to be carried away by the initiative impulse. He suffered the same penalty for his temerity as did Miss Davidson—a fracture at the base of the skull.

Little Chance to Live.
At a late hour to-night Hewitt was lying unconscious in a hospital after having undergone an operation in the forehead. The hope that his life might be saved, King George and Queen Mary, ex-King Manuel of Portugal, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and Princess Patricia and a number of lesser royalties were watching the race from the royal stand.

Belmont's famous colt, Tracery, a son of Rock Sand, shot into the lead. He was going like a well-oiled piece of machinery and soon had the nearest horse several lengths behind. Suddenly Tracery was assured of an easy victory.

Suddenly a man jumped from the rails waving a red flag with one hand and with the other pointing a revolver at Jockey Whalley, who had the mount on Tracery.

"Pull up. Pull up, or I'll shoot you!" Whalley did his best to divert the attention of the man, but he was not successful. The man continued to point the revolver at the jockey.

Continued on Seventh Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

POWERFUL WEAPON GIVEN PRESIDENT

Amendment Authorizes Him to
Suspend Rates and Proclaim
Special Ones.

CLUB FOR OTHER NATIONALS NO SYSTEM IN COUNTING

Judges at Some Precincts Threw
Out Slips Which Were
Properly Prepared.

Without making any direct or indirect charge of fraud in the primary of June 12, Captain John A. Curtis filed formal notice last night with Chairman Miles M. Martin, of the City Democratic Committee, asking a recount of the ballots cast for candidates for the House of Delegates. Copies of this notice will be served on the eight other candidates taking part in the contest for the House of Delegates to-day, so that they may take proper steps to detect their own interests. On the face of the returns as tabulated by the City Democratic Committee, Captain Curtis was the sixth man on the ticket, being fifty-two votes behind D. L. Toney, the fifth man, who was declared the nominee.

The official returns, as compiled by the City Democratic Committee on the face of the returns from the various precincts, follow:

Edwin P. Cox	6,073
William M. Myers	5,340
Hill Montague	5,005
D. L. Toney	4,773
James E. Cannon	4,721
James J. Creamer	4,403
J. Taylor Stratton	2,758

On the face of these returns the City Democratic Committee declared Messrs. Hobson, Cox, Myers, Montague and Toney the nominees for the five seats in the House of Delegates from this city. Attention was promptly called in the press to obvious errors in the returns. The total vote cast in the election, as certified by the City Democratic Committee, was 9,466. The total vote cast in the nine candidates listed above amounted to 44,515. As each voter cast his ballot for five names, this only accounts for 8,970 ballots. Friends of the defeated candidates for the House, and the judges of election did not know what the judges of election did with the other 496 ballots. There were 4,301 votes counted for Griggs and 5,021 cast for Satterfield in the sergeant-at-arms' fight, making a total of 9,322. The ballots counted in that race. This is 134 less than the certified total number cast, and is 352 votes more than the judges apparently counted in the legislative fight. As Captain Curtis has an equal number of votes behind the fifth man, his friends believe that the counting of even a few of the missing ballots might alter the returns considerably.

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Articles Are Specified.
Only specified articles, it is understood, are to be included under the terms of this amendment, and the retaliatory rates are specified. Among the articles included in the list upon which the President might suspend rates are fish, wheat, wheat flour, coffee, tea, earthenware, wines and malt liquors, silk dress goods, leather, gloves, jewelry, sugars and molasses. The duties prescribed vary as to the different articles. Fish, it is reported, would be dutiable at 1 cent per pound, wheat at 10 cents a bushel, flour at 1 cent a barrel, a few cents a pound would be placed on coffee and tea. On other items the penalty would be a doubled rate, while on sugars, which probably would never be affected, the rate would be only a fraction of a cent a pound. The amendment, of course, is subject to ratification of the Democratic senators, which will begin work on the bill to-morrow.

Besides adding this amendment, the majority members stripped the administrative provisions of the Underwood bill of many of their features, including the inquisitorial clause which gave American agents the right to examine foreigners' books in cases of disputed import valuations.

The amendment also struck out the provision requiring registration bureaus for commissionaires and agents in American consulates, the provision to give the Secretary of the Treasury the right to determine the existence or nonexistence of a foreign market; the anti-dumping clause which provided excess duties on imports undersold in this country, and the 5 per cent tariff discount on imports in American vessels.

The committee, however, inserted an amendment providing for the appointment of a commission, to be composed of members of the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees, to make a thorough study of the whole tariff administration question and report recommendations for its readjustment. The action of the committee strikes from the bill all the provisions which aroused protests from foreign nations.

The committee declined to approve the amendment suggested by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Clegg, (Continued on Seventh Page.)

MOUNTAIN EXCURSION.
Thursday, June 26, to Asheville, N. C. The train will leave at 10:00 a.m. and return at 10:00 p.m. Good ten days' Office, 907 East Main Street.

Continued on Seventh Page.

CURRENCY BILL IS MADE PUBLIC BY CARTER GLASS

He Describes It as
"Basis for Legislative
Action."

WILL BE STUDIED FOR ALTERATIONS

Its Three Principal Objects Are:
Providing Means for Rediscoun-
ting Commercial Paper,
Basis for Elastic Notes and
Machinery for Doing Foreign
Banking Business.

Washington, June 19.—The administration currency bill was made public to-night by Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It will be introduced in the House and Senate after President Wilson has delivered in person his address to Congress on Monday.

An outline of the measure, prepared by Mr. Glass, describes it as "a basis for legislative action," states that it will be gone over in detail for alterations and amendments, and that its purpose is to accomplish three principal objects: Provision of a means for rediscounting commercial paper of specified types, a basis for elastic notes properly safeguarded, and machinery for doing foreign banking business.

The measure's essentials remain as they have been outlined from time to time since President Wilson began a study of the subject with House and Senate leaders, Secretary McAdoo and other advisers, providing twelve or more Federal reserve banks, which will rediscount commercial paper, and exchange and conduct government fiscal operations. National banks and such State banks and trust companies conform to standards would be stockholders in the Federal Reserve Bank. The government would hold no stock.

Government Would Control.
The government would control the Federal Reserve Bank entirely through a Federal Reserve Board of seven members, in which the banks would have no representation. The board would be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Comptroller of the Currency, as members ex-officio; four other members would be chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The bill would provide for a circulation of Federal reserve notes, and a proposal is made in the bill for retiring approximately \$700,000,000 2 per cent bonds, upon which that note issue now rests. An amendment or separate bill to refund those bonds into 3 per cent bonds may be introduced later.

In addition to the \$700,000,000 existing national bank notes, not more than \$500,000,000 in what are to be known as Federal reserve treasury notes might be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board in making advance of the Federal Reserve Bank, which would do no business with the public, deal only with their member banks and receive deposits only from the United States. While the notes would, on their face, appear to be obligations of the United States, they would be required to be secured by a gold reserve of 33-1/3 per cent, provided by the Federal Reserve Bank, would be a first lien on the assets of the Federal Reserve Bank, and would be redeemable in gold on demand at the Treasury Department in the city of Washington or any Federal Reserve Bank.

The bill provides that the Federal Reserve Bank shall be a part of the banking system, and the system is guarded against inflation by lodging power with the Federal Reserve Board, which will be composed of representatives of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Bank, and the public. The notes are not made legal tender, but would be receivable by the government and every bank of the system at par without exchange.

No change would be made in the production of other existing notes. The Federal Reserve Board would regulate the issue of the notes. (Continued on Second Page.)

THOUSANDS VIEW GIGANTIC VESSEL

They Throng Water Front to
Catch Glimpse of Newest
Queen of Seas.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, June 19.—Thousands of people thronged the Hoboken waterfront to get a glimpse of the Imperator, the largest steamship afloat, after she reached her dock to-day. The giant vessel was warped into her pier without the slightest hitch, despite the fears of what might happen on account of her size and the swift tide.

Never before has a passenger-carrying vessel been given the reception accorded the Imperator. The trip up from quarantine was made to the accompaniment of one continued blast of whistles from all crafts in the harbor as well as from factories on shore. Those who visited the Imperator to-day found that not only does the new Hamburg-American liner surpass anything else afloat as to size, but her equipment and furnishings rival that of the most palatial hotels on land, as well as surpassing beyond comparison that on all other liners.

This floating city in miniature is 313 feet long, ninety-eight feet in beam, and has a gross tonnage of 50,000 tons.

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